1	2	3
30.	बका	90.00
31.	जमुई	270.00
32.	गढ़वा	520.00
33.	छपरा	207.00
34.	बोकारो	150.00
35.	गया	460.00
36.	सहरसा	200.00
37.	मुंगेर	400.00
38.	वैशाली	320.00
39.	मुजफ्फरपुर	300.00
40.	दरभंगा	320.00
41.	सुपौल	220.00
42.	मधेपुरा	220.00
43.	भागलपुर	320.00
	कुल	12160.00

Major Categories of Disability

873. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO:

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 671 given in the Rajya Sabha on 1 st December, 1995 and state:

(a) what is the estimated number of disabled persons in India;

(b) the major categories of disabled persons, the first five major disabilities alongwith the number of disabled in each category of disability; and

(c) what steps are being taken for the welfare of the disabled in this country?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The estimated number of disabled persons in India except mentally handicapped is 16.15 millions as per National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) Report 1991.

(b) The information is indicated in the enclosed Statement-I. *(See* below)

(c) The steps being taken for the welfare of
the disabled are mentioned in the enclosed

Statement-I

Estimated Number of Disabled Persons in India—1991 (In Millions)

Category of Disability	Rural Male	Rural Female	Rural Persons	Urban Male	Urban Female	Urban persons	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(3)+(6
Visual	1.539	1.796	3.335	0.308	0.362	0.670	4.005
	(46.15)	(53.85)	(83.27)	(45.97)	(54.03)	(16.73)	
Hearing	1.409	1.164	2.573	0.339	0.330	0.669	3.242
	(54.76)	(45.24)	(79.36)	(50.67)	(49.33)	(20.64)	
Speech	0.942	0.557	1.499	0.296	0.169	0.467	1.966
	(62.84)	(37.16)	(76.25)	(63.81)	(36.19)	(23.75)	
Hearing and/ or Speech	2.009	1.490	3.499	0.557	0.426	0.983	4.482
	(57.42)	(42.58)	(78.07)	(56.66)	(43.34)	(21.93)	
Locomotor	4.396	2.411	6.807	1.370	0.762	2.132	8.939
	(64.58)	(35.42)	(76.15)	(64.26)	(35.74)	(23.85)	
Physical (atleast one of the above)	7.442	5.210	12.652	2.078	1.424	. 3.502	16.154
	(52.82)	(41.18)	(78.32)	(59.34)	(40.66)	(21.68)	

NOTE : 1. Figures in brackets indicate percentages and percentages shown in cols. (1) and (2), in col. (3) and (6) and cols. (4) and (5) add up to 100.

2. Figures of hearing, speech and hearing and/or speech disability excludes the age-group below 5 years.

SOURCE : Report of Manpower Development Rehabilitation Council of India (A Statutory Body), Ministry of Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi.

Statement-II

(1) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Disabled

Under this scheme, assistance is provided to voluntary organisations to run rehabilitation programmes for the disabled. It is a comprehensive scheme covering different areas of rehabilitation-physical, psychological, social and economic, Financial support is given to the extent of 90% of the total project cost (upto 95% for the rural areas) for recurring items like staff salary, maintenance charges, contingencies and non-recurring items like construction of building, equipment, furniture, Financial assistance is given for the projects such as vocational training centres, special schools, counselling centres, hostels, training centres for personnels, placement services etc.

(2) Establishment and development of Special Schools

The scheme envisages assistance to the NGOs to the extent of 90% for establishment and upgradation of special schools in four major disabilities-orthopaedic, hearing and speech, visual and mentally retarded. Priority under the scheme is given to setting up of schools in districts where there are no special schools at present. Both recurring and non-recurring expenditure is supported by the Ministry.

(3) Assistance to Organisations for persons with Cerebral Palsy and Mental Retardation for manpower development

Under the scheme, assistance is given to NGOs upto the extent of 100% for running training courses for researchers in the area of Cerebral Palsy and Mental Retardation.

(4) Assistance to Organisations for Rehabilitation of Leprosy Cured Persons

Under this scheme, assistance is given upto 90% to voluntary organisations in developing programmes for rehabilitation of leprosy cured persons.

(5) National Institutes

In order to effectively deal with the multidimensional problems of the handicapped population, the following four National Institutes have been set up. These institutes are apex level organisations in the field of training, vocational guidance, counselling, research, rehabilitation, development of suitable service modules. These Institutes also serve as premier documentation and information centres in their area of disability:—

(1) National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun.

(2) National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta.

(3) Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay.

(4) National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secundrabad.

In addition to these the following two Institutions have been set up primarily as service institutions for providing general services to the handicapped persons:—

(1) Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi-

(2) National Institute of Rehabilitation, Training and Research, Olatpur, Orissa.

(6) Employment

(i) 3% vacancies is reserved for physically handicapped — 1 % each for the visual, hearing and orthopaedically handicapped in Group C and D posts in Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings. Similar reservation have been given by some State Governments. The handicapped including the blind are also given age concessions in the upper age limit and relaxation in the medical standards for entry into Government services.

(ii) 35 Special Employment Exchanges and 50 Cells for the handicapped persons have been set up exclusively to help the handicapped in getting gainful employment. Besides the Normal employment exchanges also help the handicapped persons in finding suitable employment.

(iii) Seventeen Vocational Rehabilitation Centres have been set up to assess the reidual ability of the disabled, arrange their training and place them in employment.

(iv) Self - employment is promoted through the following:—

(a) Allotment of vending stalls, kiosks and petty shops;

(b) Loans from Nationalised Banks at nominal rates of interest under Differential Rate of inter Scheme;

(c) Allotment of public telephone booths;

(d) Reservation in distribution of petrol pumps, kerosene depots etc.

(7) Scheme of Assistance to disabled for purcase/fitting of Aids/Appliances

The main objective of the scheme is to assist needy physically handicapped persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured aids and appliances that promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation. The scheme is implemented through centres run by the Companies, registered under companies Act, registered societies, Trusts or any other institutions recognised by the Ministry of Welfare. Both governmental and nongovernmental agencies are thus engaged for the implementation of the scheme.

Under the scheme, aids and appliances upto value of Rs. 3600/- are distributed to the disabled persons free of cost if their monthly income is upto Rs. 1200/- and at 50% of the cost if the income is between Rs. 1201 to Rs. 2500/-

(8) Government of India have recently enacted "The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 ". The Act provides prevention and early detection of disabilities, education, employment non-disrimination etc. for disabled persons including mentally handicapped persons.

दलित विकास बैंक की स्थापना करना

874. **श्री नागमणि** : **क्या कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि **:**

(क) क्या सरकार देश में दलितों के आर्थिक उत्थान हेतु एक दलित विकास बैंक स्थापित करने का विचार रखती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है?

कल्याण मंत्री (श्री सीताराम केसरी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने पहले ही 1989 में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम की स्थापना की है जो गरीबी की रेखा से दोगुने के नीचे के अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के उद्यमियों को स्व-आय सृजक एककों के लिए रियाती ब्याज दर पर वित्तीय सहायता देता है। अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के युवा उद्यमियों को इसी प्रकार की सुविधाएं देने के लिए 23 अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति विकास निगम हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, केंद्र सरकार अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आय सृजक कार्यक्रमों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को विशेष केंद्रीय सहायता देती है। इसके अलावा, राष्ट्रीय सफाई कर्मचारियों की मुक्ति और पुनर्वास की योजना के अंतर्गत सफाई कर्मचारियों को सम्मान जनक वैकल्पिक व्यावसायों में पुनर्वास के लिए 50000/- रुपये प्रति लाभार्थी की लागत वाली परियोजनाएं वित्त पोषित की जा रही है। उपर्युक्त सभी योजनाएं अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र ऋण देने की योजना के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के माध्यम से उपलब्ध सुविधाओं के अतिरिक्त उनके आर्थिक विकास के लिए विशेष सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की ओर निर्देशित हैं।

Setting up of Steel Plant by MESCO Group

875. SHRI SARADA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the MESCO Group has sought the permission of his Ministry to set up some steel plants in Orissa and in some other States;

(b) if so, the States where MESCO Group is proposed to set up steel plants;

(c) the steps taken to clear the proposals of MESCO Group; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (d) M/s. Mideast Integrated Steel Ltd. (MISL) and Mesco Kalinga Steel Ltd. (MK.SL) belonging to the MESCO Group have sought Government permission to set up two steel plants under 100% EOU scheme in Integrated Industrial Complex, Duburi, Jajpur District, Orissa.